



Unit Objective:

To learn about ancient Rome and be able to describe yourself as a Roman child in terms of what life was like in ancient Rome in Spanish.

By the end of this unit we will be able to:

- Understand the key facts of the history of ancient Rome in Spanish.
- Recall and spell the days of the week in Spanish, and their relation to Roman gods.
- Name some/all of the most famous Roman inventions in Spanish.
- Make a presentation as a rich and/or poor child in Roman times, including what life would have been like, in Spanish.

It will help if we already know:

- The letter sounds (phonics & phonemes) from 'Phonics & Pronunciation' lessons 1 and 2.
- How to use the negative in Spanish from units like 'The Classroom', and 'Do You Have a Pet?' and/or 'My Home'.
- Some prior information about this topic in English, however this is not essential.

Skills we will develop:

To further improve decoding skills, building up our use of language learning strategies, gradually understanding more and more of what we hear and read. Improving also our written and spoken Spanish by writing a sequence of sentences including the accurate use of the negative.

Activities we will complete:

A number of different activities in the first two lessons to help further improve skills in decoding longer text with less familiar language. This will include story ordering and using picture and word cards. We will then learn the 7 days of the week and see how these are connected to the Roman Gods. The final task of the unit will be making a presentation as a rich and/or poor Roman child describing what we wear and do not wear, what we eat and do not eat and whether we work or still go to school. All in Spanish!

Grammar we will learn & revisit:

Changing sentences from the positive to their negative form using the structure 'no' + conjugated verb.

Phonics & pronunciation we will see:

Recommended phonics focus: GA GE GI GO GU

- GA sound in toga.
- GO sound domingo & pongo.
- Accents. Accents can only be written over vowels in Spanish and indicate that the vowel is stressed, as seen in tú-ni-ca, sá-ba-do and miér-co-les.
- Ñ tilde. This changes the 'n' to an 'ny' sound like in the English word *onion*. It is another letter in Spanish, not just another phoneme, as in niño.



Vocabulary we will learn & revisit:

Revisiting the days of the week and positive and negative sentence structures in Spanish. Learning to conjugate regular and irregular verbs in the 1st person, such as 'como' (*I eat*) from the regular -ER verb 'comer' (*to eat*), or 'soy' (*I am*) from the irregular verb 'ser' (*to be*). All listed in the Pupil Unit Glossary.